

Task Force Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Vision 21 Task Force Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

A

alternative fuels – a term referencing low-polluting fuels which are used to propel a vehicle instead of high-sulfur diesel or gasoline. Examples include: methanol, ethanol, propane or compressed natural gas (CNG), liquid natural gas, low-sulfur or “clean” diesel, and electricity.

American Public Transit Association (APTA) – a non-profit international association made up of transit systems and other organizations and institutions connected to or concerned with the transit industry. It performs a variety of services for the industry, and its objectives include promotion of transit interests, information exchange, research, and policy development.

annual average daily traffic (AADT) – the total volume passing a point or segment of a highway facility in both directions for one year divided by the number of days in the year.

arterial – signalized streets that serve primarily through traffic and provide access to abutting properties as a secondary function, having signal spacings of 2 miles or less and turn movements at intersections that usually do not exceed 20 percent of total traffic and characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement.

B

base fare – the price charged to one adult for one transit ride; excludes transfer charges, zone charges, express service charges, peak period charges, and reduced fares.

bike path – a bikeway physically separated from motorized traffic by an open space or barrier, either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

bikeway – any road, path, or way that in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicyclists or are to be shared with other vehicles.

C

capacity – the maximum rate of flow at which persons or vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a lane or roadway during a specified time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions, usually expressed as vehicles or persons per hour.

collector street – surface street providing land access and traffic circulation within residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

commute – regular travel between home and a fixed location (e.g., work, school). The term is often applied only to travel in the direction of the main flow of traffic, to distinguish from reverse commute.

commuter – a person who travels regularly between home and a fixed location (e.g., work, school).

conformity – the ongoing process that ensures the planning for highway and transit systems, as a whole and over the long term, is consistent with the state air quality plans for attaining and maintaining health-based air quality standards; conformity is determined by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S.DOT), and is based on whether transportation plans and programs meet the provisions of a State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) – federal funds available for wither transit or highway projects which contribute significantly to reducing automobile emissions which cause air pollution.

cost-benefit analysis (CBA) – an analytical technique that compare the societal costs and benefits (measured in monetary terms) of proposed programs or policy actions. Identified losses and gains experienced by society are included, and the net benefits created by an action are calculated. Alternative actions are compared to allow selection of one or more that yield the greatest net benefits or benefit-cost ratio.

council of governments (COG) – a voluntary consortium of local government representatives from contiguous communities, meeting on a regular basis and formed to cooperate on common planning and to solve common development problems of their area.

D

demand – 1. The quantity (of transportation) desired. 2. The traffic volume expected to desire service past a point or segment of the highway system at some future time, of the traffic currently arriving or desiring service past such a point, usually expressed as vehicles per hour. 3. In an economic sense, a schedule of the quantities (of travel) consumed at various levels of price or levels of service offered (through use of the transportation system).

discretionary spending – a federal budgetary term that refers to any funds not automatically distributed. Discretionary spending encompasses programs controlled by annual appropriations bills and is subject to the constraints imposed by the discretionary spending limits set in the balanced budget law.

E

earmark – a federal budgetary term that refers to the specific designation by Congress that part of a more general lump-sum appropriation be used for a particular project; the earmark can be designated as a minimum and/or maximum dollar amount.

easement - a right acquired by one party to use or control property belonging to another party for a designated purpose and time, such as a public utilities, streets or highways, transit lines.

efficiency – the ratio of output (e.g., level of service provided) to input (e.g., cost or resource usage), that is, providing the desired result with a minimum of effort, expense, waste, and so on (doing things right).

elasticity –

cross – a measure of the change in demand of one good or service (e.g., ridership on transit) with a change in price of another (e.g., price of gasoline).

fare – a measure of the change (increase or decrease) in ridership with a change in fare.

income – a measure of the change in demand of a good or service (e.g., ridership on transit) with a change in one's income.

price – a measure of the change in demand of a good or service (e.g., ridership on transit) with a change in price of the good or service (e.g., fares).

express bus – a bus that operates a portion of the route without stops or with a limited number of stops.

express bus service – bus service with a limited number of stops, either from a collector areas directly to a specific destination or in a particular corridor with stops en route at major transfer points or activity centers. Express bus service usually uses freeways or busways where they are available.

F

fare – 1. The required payment for a ride on a public transportation vehicle. It may be paid by any acceptable means, for example, cash, token, ticket, transfer, voucher, or pass or user fee. 2. A passenger who pays a fare.

fare box – device that accepts coins, bills, tickets, tokens, or other fare media given by passengers as payment for rides.

feasibility study – a study to determine the suitability of a proposed action, such as establishment of a transit service in a given area or the construction of a transportation facility.

fiscal year (FY) – the yearly accounting period for the federal government which begins October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar in which it ends (e.g. FY 94 is from October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994).

fixed route – service provided on a repetitive, fixed schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations; each fixed route trip serves the same origins and destinations, unlike demand responsive and taxicabs.

freeway – a multi-lane, divided highway, having a minimum of two lanes for the exclusive use of through traffic in each direction, that has full access control and grade separations at all intersections and may be used with no immediate direct cost to the user (in contrast to a tollway). In some countries, it is also known as a *motorway*.

G

goals – 1. In Policy-making and planning, broad statements of directions in which planning or action is aimed; general value statements representing an ideal end that the community wishes to attain. 2. With respect to transportation facilities or services development, the general philosophy and desires of the implementing organizations that are theoretically attainable and provide guidance for future development.

grade separation – vertical separation of intersecting facilities (road, rail, etc.) by the provision of crossing structures.

H

high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane – a lane of freeway reserved for the use of vehicles with more than a present number of occupants; such vehicles often include buses, taxis, and carpools.

high-occupancy toll (HOT) lane – a lane of freeway reserved for the use high-occupancy vehicles at no additional charge and can be used by single occupancy vehicles for a fee or toll.

Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) – The State/Federal system used by the FHWA to provide information on the extent and physical condition of the nation's highway system, its use, performance, and needs. The system includes an inventory of the nation's highways including traffic volumes.

Highway Trust Fund – the federal account established by law to hold receipts collected by the government and ear-marked for highway programs and a portion of the Federal Mass Transit Program. It is supported by the Federal gasoline tax and other user taxes.

Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) – a state fund that is used primarily to pay for maintenance and improvements to state highways, city streets and county roads. The HURF revenues come primarily from state fuel taxes, motor carrier registration fees, the vehicle license tax and vehicle registration fees.

I

infrastructure – 1. In transit systems, all the fixed components of the transit system, such as rights-of-way, tracks, signal equipment, stations, park-and-ride lots, bus stops, maintenance facilities. 2. In transportation planning, all the relevant elements of the travel environment (highways, signals, transit, bridges, sidewalks, bikeways, etc.) which define the transportation system and its operation.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) – a system that collects, stores, processes, and distributes information relating to the movement of people and goods. Examples include systems for traffic management, public transportation management, emergency management, traveler information, advanced vehicle control and safety, commercial vehicle operations, electronic payment and railroad grade crossing safety.

intermodal – between or including more than one means or mode of transportation.

J

jitney – a privately owned vehicle (typically, a relatively small vehicle, such as a small van) operated on a fixed route but not a fixed schedule.

jitney service (*demand service*) – a route deviation service in which small or medium-sized vehicles, such as large automobiles, vans, or minibuses are used. The vehicles are usually owned by the drivers and the service is often independently operated.

K

kiss and ride (*kiss 'n' ride, K&R*) – An access mode to transit whereby passengers (usually commuters) are driven to a transit stop and left to board a transit unit and then met after their return trip. Transit stations usually provide a designated area for dropping off and picking up such passengers.

L

land use – the purpose for which land or the structure on the land is being used, for example, residential, commercial, light industry.

level of service (LOS) – 1. a set of characteristics that indicate the quality and quantity of transportation service provided, including characteristics that are quantifiable (*system performance*, e.g., frequency, travel time, travel cost, number of transfers, safety) and those that are difficult to quantify (*service quality*, e.g. availability, comfort, convenience, modal image). 2. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, generally described in terms of such factors as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience, and safety. 3. For highway systems, a qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway or highway facility in serving

traffic, in terms of operating conditions ranging from 'A', for best operation (low volume, high speed), to 'F', for worst conditions (stop-and-go). 4. For para-transit, a variety of measures meant to denote the quality of service provided, generally expressed in terms of total travel time or a specific component of total travel time.

light rail (LRV, light rail vehicle) – a rail vehicle similar to a streetcar. It may be larger, however, and is often articulated. An LRV is capable of accommodating the boarding and discharging passengers at either track or car-floor level.

local bus service – a bus service that picks up and discharges passengers at frequent, designated places (stops) on city streets.

Local Transit Assistance Fund (LTAF II) – a state fund created by the Arizona Legislature in 1998 that provides financial support for local transit and para-transit services. Monies are allocated to jurisdictions based on a population formula. By law, LTAF is due to expire on October 1, 2003.

M

magnetic levitation (MAGLEV) – 1. support technology that keeps a vehicle vertically separated from its track or riding surface by magnetic force, either attractive or repulsive. 2. A rail transportation system with exclusive right-of-way which is propelled along a fixed guideway system by the attraction or repulsion of magnetic energy on the rails and under the rail cars.

maintenance – the upkeep of vehicles, plant machinery, and equipment. It may be scheduled, planned, progressive, or periodic on the basis of pre-established intervals of time, hours, or mileage, and employ preprinted checklists (*preventive maintenance*), or it may be unscheduled or corrective, in which case it is generally not interval based.

mass transportation – transportation by bus, rail, boat, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, that provides general or special service to the public on a regular and continuing basis (not including school bus, charter, or sightseeing service).

metropolitan planning organization (MPO) – according to the United States Code, the organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the state, for transportation planning in an urbanized area. It serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government.

modal split (mode split) – 1. The proportion of total person trips that uses each of various specified modes of transportation. 2. The process of separating total person trips into the modes of travel used; see also *urban transportation modeling system* and *model, sequential*. 3. A term that describes how many people use alternative forms of transportation. It is frequently used to describe the percentage of people who use private automobiles, as opposed to the percentage who use public transportation.

mode – a particular form of travel, for example, walking, traveling by automobile, traveling by bus, traveling by train.

model – 1. An analytical tool encompassing the mathematical or conceptual presentation of relationships and actions within a system. It is used for analysis of the system or the evaluation of its performance under various conditions; examples include land use, economic, socioeconomic, transportation. 2. A mathematical description of a real-life situation that uses data on past and present conditions to make a projection about the future.

traffic – a mathematical equation or graphic technique used to simulate traffic movements, particularly those in urban areas or on a freeway.

multimodal – concerning or involving more than one transportation mode.

N

national highway system (NHS) – a proposed transportation system consisting of approximately 155,000 miles of highway throughout the United States. The NHS is proposed to provide an interconnected system of principal arterial routes serving major population centers, major transportation facilities, major travel destinations, interstate and interregional travel, and meeting national defense requirements. The NHS, defined in the *Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)*, is one component of the *National Transportation System (NTS)*.

needs assessment – in transportation planning, a technique of estimating the services and facilities needed to satisfy the potential demand for transportation service.

New Start – federal funding granted under Section 3(I) of the Federal Transit Act (formally known as the Urban Mass Transportation Act). These discretionary funds are made available for construction for a new fixed guideway system or extension of any existing fixed guideway system, based on cost-effectiveness, alternatives analysis results, and the degree of local financial commitment.

O

operating costs – the sum of all recurring costs (e.g., labor, fuel) that can be associated with the operation and maintenance of the system during the period under consideration. Operating costs usually exclude such fixed costs as depreciation on plant and equipment, interest paid for loans on capital equipment, and property taxes on capital items.

origin-destination study (O-D study) – a study of the origins and destinations of the trips of vehicles or travelers. It may also include trip purposes and frequencies.

P

Para-transit – 1. Forms of transportation services that are more flexible and personalized than conventional fixed route, fixed schedule service but not including such exclusive services as charter bus trips. 2. Comparable transportation services required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use standard, public fixed-route transportation systems. The vehicles usually are low- or medium-capacity highway vehicles, and the service offered is adjustable in various degrees to individual users' desires. Its categories are public, which is available to any user who pays a predetermined fare (e.g., taxi, jitney, dial-a-ride), and semi-public, which is available only to people of a certain group, such as the elderly, employees of a company, or residents of a neighborhood (e.g., vanpools, subscription buses).

park and ride lot – designated parking areas for those persons who are using park and ride as an access mode for transit service.

peak – (*peak period, rush hours*) – 1. The period during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. It may be specified as the morning (a.m.) or afternoon or evening (p.m.) peak. 2. The period when demand for transportation service is heaviest.

peak-hour pricing– charging higher prices for peak-period service than for off-peak service.

performance indicator (*measure of effectiveness*) – a quantitative measure of how well an activity, task, or function is being performed. In transportation systems, it is usually computed by relating a measure of service output or use to a measure of service input or cost.

planning process – in transportation , the process required by federal transit and highway legislation through which communities develop proposals for transportation projects designed to serve the need of an area.

policy – in transportation, a definite course, selected from among alternatives, to guide and determine decisions on transportation matters. The policy prescribes the limits within which effort toward goal achievement must stay.

privatization – the contracting of public services or selling of public assets to private industry.

productivity – the ratio of units of transportation output (consumed resource); for example, vehicle miles (vehicle kilometers per operator hour, or passenger miles (passenger kilometers) per unit cost of operation.

public transit (*mass transit*) – passenger transportation service, usually local in scope, that is available to any person who pays a prescribed fare. It operates on established schedules along designated routes or lines with specific stops and is designed to move relatively large numbers of people at one time. Examples include bus, light rail transit, and rapid transit.

public transportation – transportation service to the public on a regular basis using vehicles that transport more than one person for compensation, usually but not exclusively over a set route or routes from one fixed point to another. Routes and schedules of this service may be predetermined by the operator or may be determined through a cooperative arrangement. Subcategories include public transit and para-transit services that are available to the general public.

Q

queue – 1. A line of waiting vehicles, for example, traffic at a signal, or buses at a park-and-ride facility. 2. A line of waiting people.

R

rail – a rolled steel shape laid in two parallel lines to form a track for carrying vehicles with flanged steel wheels.

rail transit –

high speed – a rail transportation system with exclusive right-of-way which serves densely traveled corridors at speeds of 124 miles per hour (200 km/hr) and greater.

light – an electric railway with a “light volume” traffic capacity compared to heavy rail. Light rail may use shared or exclusive rights-of-way, high or low platform loading and multi-car trains or single cars. Also known as “streetcar”, “trolley car” and “tramway”.

ramp – 1. In highway systems generally, an inclined section of roadway over which traffic passes for the primary purpose of ascending or descending to make connections with other roadways. It can also be an interconnecting roadway of an interchange, or any connection between highway facilities of different elevations that vehicles may use to enter or leave a designated highway. 2. For divided highways specifically, a facility that provides access to the through lanes of freeways and expressways or connects two freeways. 3. In traffic assignment, a link that connects a freeway node and an arterial node.

ramp metering (*ramp control*) – 1. The process of facilitating traffic flow on freeways by regulating entering the freeway through the use of control devices on entrance ramps. 2. The procedure of equipping a freeway approach ramp with a metering device and traffic signal that allow the vehicles to enter the freeway at a predetermined rate.

rapid transit – rail or motorbus transit services operating completely separate from all other modes of transportation within an exclusive right-of-way.

regional transit service – long bus or rail transit lines with few stations and high operating speeds. They primarily serve long trips within metropolitan regions, as distinguished from city transit service and short-haul transit service.

reliability – the probability that a specified function will be performed without failure and within the design parameters for the period of time intended, under actual operating conditions.

revenue – income received for services provided.

revenue mile (*revenue kilometers*) – miles (kilometers) operated by vehicles available for passenger service.

revenue vehicle miles (*revenue kilometers, paid miles or kilometers*) – the distance in miles (kilometers) that a revenue vehicle is operated while it is available for passenger service.

right-of-way (ROW) – 1. A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. For transit, rights-of-way may be categorized by degree of their separation: A-fully controlled without grade crossings, also known as grade separated, exclusive, or private; B-longitudinally physically separated from other traffic (by curbs, barriers, grade separation, etc.) but with grade crossings; C-surface streets with mixed traffic, although transit may have preferential treatment. 2. The precedence accorded to one vehicle or person over another. 3. The legal right of passage over another person's land.

roadway – that portion of a highway built, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, except the berm or shoulder. If a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term means any such roadway separately but not all such roadways collectively.

route – 1. The geographical path followed by a vehicle or traveler from start to finish of a given trip. 2. A designated specified path to which a transit unit (vehicle or train) is assigned. Several routes may traverse a single portion of a road or line. 3. In traffic assignments, a continuous group of links that connects two centroids, normally the path that requires the minimum time to traverse. 4. In rail operations, a determined succession of contiguous blocks between two controlled interlocked signals.

S

service frequency – the number of transit units (vehicles or trains) on a given route or line, moving in the same direction, that pass a given point within a specified interval of time, usually one hour.

service volume – 1. The maximum number of vehicles that can pass a given point during a specified period while a specified level of service is maintained. 2. The maximum hourly rate at which persons or vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point of uniform section of a lane or roadway during a given time period (usually 15 minutes) under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions while maintaining a designated level of service, expressed as vehicles per hour or vehicles per hour per lane.

signal preemption – in highway operations, an automatic or manual device for altering the normal signal phasing or the sequence of a traffic signal to provide preferential treatment for the operations of specific types of vehicles, such as buses or trains.

State Aviation Fund – A state fund that is used to support improvements to public airports throughout Arizona. The primary revenue source for the Aviation Fund is the state flight property tax. Other revenue sources include a state tax on jet fuel and a airplane license tax.

street –

arterial – a major thoroughfare characterized by high volume capacity and continuity of movement. An arterial street is used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to abutting land.

collector-distributor (*collector road*) – a street that gathers and disperses traffic between larger arterial highways and smaller street. It has intersections at grade and provides access to abutting traffic.

local access – a street that provides access for pedestrians and vehicles to properties that front on it but is not intended for through traffic.

major – an arterial highway that had intersections at grade and gives direct access to abutting property. Geometric design and traffic control measures are used to expedite the safe movement of through traffic.

traffic control device – a signal, marking, or other device placed on or adjacent to a street or highway, by authority of a public body or official that had jurisdiction, to regulate, warn, or guide traffic movements.

transit bus – a bus with front and center doors, normally with a rear-mounted engine, low-back seating, and with out luggage compartments or restroom facilities for use in frequent-stop service.

transit system – the facilities, equipment, personnel, and procedures needed to provide and maintain public transit service.

commuter rail – a passenger railroad service that operates within metropolitan areas on trackage that usually is part of the general railroad system. The operations, primarily for commuters, are generally run as part of a regional system that is publicly owned or by a railroad company as part of its overall service. In some areas it is called *regional rail*.

fixed guideway – 1. a transportation system composed of vehicles that can operate only on their own guideways, which were constructed for that purpose. Examples are rapid rail transit, light rail transit, and monorail. 2. Federal usage of the term in funding legislation also includes bus priority lanes, exclusive right-of-way bus operations, trolley coaches, and ferryboats as fixed guideway transit.

light rail (LRT) – as defined by the Transportation Research Board (TRB) Subcommittee on Light Rail Transit, a metropolitan electric railway system characterized by its ability to operate single cars or short trains along exclusive rights-of-way at ground level, on aerial structures, in subways, or occasionally, in streets, and to accommodate the boarding and discharging of passengers at track or car floor level.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21) – is the Federal Transportation Authorizing Act that continues the federal-aid program for another 6 years and will expire in 2003. Funding is associated with program categories as is formulas for their allocation.

transportation improvement program (TIP) – as stated in FHWA-FTA joint regulations that govern transportation programming, a prioritized program of transportation projects to be implemented in appropriate stages over several years (i.e., 3-5 yr.). The projects are recommended from those in the transportation systems management element and the long-range element of the planning process. This program is required as a condition for a locality to receive federal transit and highway grants.

transportation system – 1. A system that provides for the movement of people, goods, or both. 2. A coordinated system made up of one or several modes serving a common purpose, the movement of people, goods, or both.

travel demand –

latent – the number of trips that would probably be made during a defined period of time by vehicles or passengers along a particular route or corridor under specific conditions, for example, at certain fare or service levels.

total – the potential number of trips that would probably be made by people who do not now travel because of inconvenience, unawareness, inaccessibility, or unavailability of present modes or the inability to use them.

trips – 1. A one-way movement of a person or vehicle between two points for a specific purpose; sometimes called a *one-way trip* to distinguished it from a round trip. 2. In rail operations, a mechanical lever or block signal that when in the upright position, activates a train's emergency braking system. 3. The movement of a transit unit (vehicle or train) in one direction from the beginning of a route to the end of it; also known as a *run*.

vehicle – the one-way movement of a vehicle between two points.

trip generation – in planning, the determination or prediction of the number of trips produced by and attracted to each zone.

V

van – a 20-foot long or shorter vehicle, usually with an automotive-type engine and limited seating normally entered directly through side or rear doors rather than from a central aisle, used for demand responsive vanpool, and lightly patronized motorbus service.

vanpool – an organized ridesharing arrangement in which a number of people travel together on a regular basis in a van. The van may be company owned, individually owned, leased, or owned by a third party. Expenses are shared, and there is usually a regular volunteer driver.

vehicle mile (vehicle kilometer) – the movement of one vehicle over a distance of 1 mile (kilometer).

vehicle miles of travel (VMT; vehicle kilometers of travel, VKT) – 1. On highways, a measurement of the total miles (kilometers) traveled by all vehicles in the area for a specified time period. It is calculated by the number of vehicles times the miles (kilometers) traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. 2. In transit, the times the miles (kilometers) operated on a given route or line or network during a specified time period.

vehicle occupancy – the number of people aboard a vehicle at a given time, also known as *auto or automobile occupancy* when the reference is to automobile travel only.

volume – in transportation, the number of units (passengers or vehicles) that pass a point on a transportation facility during a specified interval of time, usually 1 hour.

W

walkway – a facility provided for pedestrian movement and segregated from vehicular traffic by a curb or provided on a separate right-of-way.

Z

zoning – the division of an area into districts, and the public regulation of the character and intensity of use of the land and improvements thereon.

ACRONYMS

ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ARPA	Arizona Rail Passengers Association
ATIS	Arizona's Transportation Information System
AzTA	Arizona Transit Association
CAAG	Central Arizona Association of Governments
CANAMEX	Corridor connecting Canada and Mexico
CMS	Congestion Management Systems
COG	Councils of Governments
CTOC	Citizens Transportation Oversight Committee
DES	Department Of Economic Security
DPS	Department of Public Safety
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration
FMPO	Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization
HELP	Highway Expansion and Extension Loan Program
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HPMS	Highway Performance Measurements System
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
ITCA	Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
LRP	Long Range Plan
MAG	Maricopa Association of Governments
MCDOT	Maricopa County Department of Transportation
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
NACOG	Northern Arizona Council of Governments
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NDOT	Navajo Department of Transportation
PAG	Pima Association of Governments
RAAC	Resource Allocation Advisory Committee
RPTA	Regional Public Transportation Authority
SANS 2000	State Aviation Needs Assessment
SCAED	Small Community Airports Economic Development
SEAGO	Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle
TMA	Transportation Management Areas
USDOT	US Department of Transportation
WACOG	Western Arizona Council of Governments
YMPO	Yuma Metropolitan Planning Organization